

Answers to Exam on Topics from Chapters 2 through 13

The model equations are reproduced below.

$$(1) \quad Y_1 = \mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2 X_1 + \mathbf{a}_3 X_2 + \mathbf{a}_4 X_3 + u$$

$$(2) \quad Y_2 = \mathbf{b}_1 + \mathbf{b}_2 Y_3 + \mathbf{b}_3 X_2 + v$$

$$(3) \quad Y_3 = Y_2 - Y_1$$

1. The first equation is already in reduced form. Substitute for Y_2 from the first and second equations into the third. We have,

$$\begin{aligned} Y_3 &= \mathbf{b}_1 + \mathbf{b}_2 Y_3 + \mathbf{b}_3 X_2 + v - (\mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2 X_1 + \mathbf{a}_3 X_2 + \mathbf{a}_4 X_3 + u) \\ &= (\mathbf{b}_1 - \mathbf{a}_1) + \mathbf{b}_2 Y_3 - \mathbf{a}_2 X_1 + (\mathbf{b}_3 - \mathbf{a}_3) X_2 - \mathbf{a}_4 X_3 + (v - u) \end{aligned}$$

Solving for Y_3 , we obtain the reduced form for Y_3 as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad Y_3 &= \frac{(\mathbf{b}_1 - \mathbf{a}_1)}{(1 - \mathbf{b}_2)} - \frac{\mathbf{a}_2}{(1 - \mathbf{b}_2)} X_1 + \frac{(\mathbf{b}_3 - \mathbf{a}_3)}{(1 - \mathbf{b}_2)} X_2 - \frac{\mathbf{a}_4}{(1 - \mathbf{b}_2)} X_3 + \frac{(v - u)}{(1 - \mathbf{b}_2)} \\ &= \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2 X_1 + \mathbf{p}_3 X_2 + \mathbf{p}_4 X_3 + \mathbf{e}_1 \end{aligned}$$

The reduced form for Y_2 is obtained by substituting for Y_3 from the above equation into the second equation.

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad Y_2 &= \mathbf{b}_1 + \mathbf{b}_2 (\mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2 X_1 + \mathbf{p}_3 X_2 + \mathbf{p}_4 X_3 + \mathbf{e}_1) + \mathbf{b}_3 X_2 + v \\ &= (\mathbf{b}_1 + \mathbf{b}_2 \mathbf{p}_1) + \mathbf{b}_2 \mathbf{p}_2 X_1 + (\mathbf{b}_2 \mathbf{p}_3 + \mathbf{b}_3) X_2 + \mathbf{b}_2 \mathbf{p}_4 X_3 + \mathbf{e}_2 \\ &= \mathbf{m}_1 + \mathbf{m}_2 X_1 + \mathbf{m}_3 X_2 + \mathbf{m}_4 X_3 + \mathbf{e}_2 \end{aligned}$$

2. Because the first equation does not involve any endogenous variables that are correlated with the error terms, we can apply OLS estimation and obtain estimators that are BLUE.

3. The second equation has Y_3 on the right hand side, which is correlated with v (as seen from the reduced form equation for Y_3). Therefore, OLS estimators are biased and inconsistent.

4. First estimate the reduced form for Y_3 by regressing it against a constant, X_1 , X_2 , and X_3 and save the predicted value as $\hat{Y}_3 = \hat{\mathbf{p}}_1 + \hat{\mathbf{p}}_2 X_1 + \hat{\mathbf{p}}_3 X_2 + \hat{\mathbf{p}}_4 X_3$. Next regress Y_2 against a constant, \hat{Y}_3 , and X_2 .

5. The first equation is already in reduced form and hence it is uniquely estimable. Since $\mathbf{m}_2 = \mathbf{b}_2 \mathbf{p}_2$, we can estimate \mathbf{b}_2 as $\hat{\mathbf{m}}_2 / \hat{\mathbf{p}}_2$. However, this is not unique because we also have $\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_2 = \hat{\mathbf{m}}_4 / \mathbf{p}_4$. Because \mathbf{b}_1 and \mathbf{b}_3 depend on \mathbf{b}_2 , their estimates too are not unique. This is because the second equation is over-identified and hence TSLS is the appropriate estimation procedure for that equation.